

JULY 1916

COMFORT

*The Key to Happiness and Success
in over a Million and a Quarter Homes*

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A QUIET FOURTH OF JULY MORNING IN OUR TOWN



Let Us Take Stock of Our National Honor at Home and Abroad This Fourth of July

WHEN our Fourth of July orators spread the eagle this year in glorification of the flag and what it represents they will have to turn back some little time for any events to justify the patriotic pride of true and loyal Americans. Until recently, even from the earliest days when we were a small and comparatively weak but united and determined people, the Star Spangled Banner was revered at home and respected the world over as the emblem of a nation of high ideals, inspired with the courage of its convictions and ever ready, at any cost, to vindicate its honor and defend its rights and those of its citizens on land and sea, everywhere; and it received further homage as the ensign of the nation that had solemnly proclaimed itself the champion of liberty throughout the western hemisphere and for nearly a century had protected the weaker republics of North, South and Central America from European aggression in order that they should be forever free to work out their own destinies.

But how are our flag and the national authority it represents regarded and treated today? They are flouted in Europe, scorned in Asia, trampled in Mexico and contemned by a disloyal element of our citizenship which shamelessly avows a foreign allegiance and manifests its hostility by seditious utterances and traitorous acts. The fact that this humiliating situation has developed very recently when our population, wealth and resources are larger, and our national power and influence should be greater than ever before, is enough to convince any thinking person that this is the result of a change in the policy of our government or in the attitude of our people or, perhaps, of both combined. Certainly it shames every blooded American who has the best interests of his country at heart, and he wants to know the cause and will insist on applying the remedy.

Our country has a glorious past of which we cannot be too often reminded, and it behoves us, especially at this time, to look back upon it for hope and inspiration and to draw from it the lesson which will show us the cause of our present deplorable failure in our departure from those policies based on fundamental and unalterable principles which, previously advocated, have led to national greatness.

Let it be understood at the outset that in pointing out wherein the recent weak and vacillating foreign policy of our government coupled with its neglect of the national defense is responsible for our present troubles, we are not advocating war which we abhor and would avoid so far as possible without a sacrifice of the honor or vital interests of the nation. But we believe that attempting to keep out of trouble by a cowardly submission to repeated outrage and the purchase of peace at the price of honor rather than pay for adequate armament, which constitute the policy advocated by a certain faction in this country, is a sure way of getting into trouble and leads to national disaster, as history proves.

The names of Washington, Lincoln and McKinley are emblazoned on the scroll of fame not for dodging troubles, but for keeping the country out of war. Posterity will never erect monuments to men who are instrumental in maintaining dishonorable peace. Had Washington and his compatriots submitted to oppression rather than fight for independence we should now be a British province engaged in the great war, as Canada is. Had Lincoln settled the issues of the Civil War by compromise, as General Grant urged, we should have divided country on both sides, we should now have a divided country of which neither party could have fulfilled the destiny of a great nation.

The time was when this country handled border raids promptly and effectively. In the early part of the last century, General Jackson was sent with a small army to punish the Indians who had gone

on the war-path and were raiding our settlements in southern Georgia near the border of Florida which was then a Spanish province. After defeating them in battle Jackson chased them south across the border into Florida where they sought refuge in a Spanish fort, the commander of which took them under his protection and refused to give them up to "Old Hickory" who promptly laid siege to the fort, captured it and took the Indians back with him to Georgia. When the news reached Washington there was consternation in government circles and a disposition to court martial General Jackson for getting us into trouble with Spain, but the people approved his conduct so strongly that, instead of being punished, he was later elected President. Spain did not venture much to say about it, but our people did, and the trouble ended in our government offering to buy Florida and giving Spain to understand that she had to get out anyhow as we considered her an undesirable neighbor. And so we got Florida for a reasonable price and the memory of "Old Hickory" is held in high honor for his many bold exploits and patriotic services.

In 1823, when our population totaled less than eleven million, President Monroe immortalized his name by promulgating, at the risk of war with Spain, the declaration that Europe must keep its hands off the independent American republics from Cape Horn to Canada. This is the famous Monroe Doctrine which has been the settled policy of the United States ever since. At that time Spain was preparing to attempt to reconquer her recently revolted provinces in South America but abandoned the project when she heard the United States was determined to prevent it.

During our Civil War Louis Napoleon, Emperor of France, took advantage of the situation to set Maximilian, an Austrian Prince, up as Emperor of Mexico and supported his throne with French bayonets in defiance of the Monroe Doctrine. President Lincoln protested, but ineffectually because his resources were taxed to the limit at that time. As soon as the Civil War closed our government ordered the French troops out of Mexico and they did not wait for us to put them out, which we were prepared to do.

Those were times to which we can look with pride, for in those days our government protected its citizens at home and abroad and on the sea; it enforced respect for our national rights and stood guard over the liberty of all America, and its warnings and protests were heeded, even by the most powerful nations, because they knew it would not submit to be trifled with or imposed upon. Then it was that our flag could be appropriately called "Old Glory." But oh, how its glory has faded since our citizens have been outraged, robbed and slain with impunity all over Mexico, as during the last five years, and murdered wholesale on European seas with nothing done about it but talk!

Three years ago, instead of taking measures to protect its peaceable citizens engaged in lawful business in Mexico, our government issued a public proclamation ordering them to come home and practically abandoned them to the mercy of the bloodthirsty Mexican robbers. And shame upon shame, many of those who came home had to wear little British flags in their buttons for the protection of their lives until they got out! That is the way in which our government has tried to avoid trouble with Mexico—a sure way of getting in deeper and worse, as the result has proved. However we may characterize it, the Mexicans have regarded it as evidence of such cowardice on our part that they have been emboldened to make numerous raids into the United States, burning buildings and robbing and murdering our people in their homes, and even to attack and kill our soldiers guarding the border. Although these raids began nine months ago our govern-

ment has not yet provided a sufficient military force on our southern frontier to stop the raids or catch the raiders. The expedition that was dispatched, after much delay, in pursuit of General Villa has been halted some long and fruitless negotiations are carried on with General Carranza whose impotence is exceeded only by his impudence and arrogance. No wonder that Europe sized up our courage about as Mexico did, and certain belligerent nations have dared to conduct a submarine campaign of indiscriminate slaughter against American citizens and other neutrals for more than a year, regardless of our government's warnings, side threats and protests, or that Japan has dared recently to make a vassal dependency of China and take the preliminary steps toward closing the door of that vast Mongolian empire against American trade.

Though we are threatened and in danger from enemies without and enemies within, Congress has failed to provide adequate defensive measures against either. The pork-barrel politicians have cut down the army and navy appropriations far below the necessities of the country and there seems to be little hope at the present session for the much needed legislation to make our nationalization laws more strict and to exclude undesirable immigrants. Neither have these little statesmen permitted us the benefit of a nation-wide law for the suppression of the liquor calamity.

These are a few of the things that should occupy the minds of patriotic Americans on this year's anniversary of Independence Day. Bear in mind that you, as a voter, have a responsibility and a duty to know and understand just how your Congressman and Senators stand on the great national issues; and if they do not represent your settled convictions on these large matters you should act accordingly on election day. We are not siding with or against any political party, but warning you against unscrupulous politicians and bosses that betray the people's interests regardless of party affiliation. If, according to more or less common complaint, the laws are made and administered without due regard to the interest of the people, remember that it is primarily the fault of the people who make the lawmakers, and have in their own hands the remedy which it is their duty to themselves and their country to apply intelligently, fearlessly and effectively on election day.

An Inspiring Lesson in Patriotism

At this time, when so many of our foreign-born citizens are manifesting open disloyalty to the stars and stripes, whose protection they have sought, and to our country to which they have sworn allegiance, it is refreshing to find that the immigrants from one European country, at least, are bringing up their children in the United States to be straight Americans without the hyphen, as was signally demonstrated at a recent meeting given by the Cape Ann Scientific and Literary Association in Gloucester, Massachusetts, for the purpose of raising money for the relief of the French wounded.

After a lecture on "Life at the Front," by Miss Davison who had recently returned from France, the ladies' chorus sang the national hymns of the Allied Nations. Then the children of Portuguese parentage, of whom there was a good representation present, sang the national anthem of Portugal; but they answered that they knew no national song except "The Star Spangled Banner." This response was greeted with applause. Then "Lullaby," chosen from the printed music, the national song of the Republic of Portugal.

COMFORT'S EDITOR.

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Comfort Sisters' Recipes

The COMFORT Sisters' Corner

"This Department is conducted solely for the use of COMFORT readers, whereby they may give expression to their ideas, activity in the home and home improvement, and to all matters pertaining to comfort and domestic life, as well as to those which are of interest to the home."

Our aim is to extend a helping hand to COMFORT subscribers; to become conversant with all who seek friendship, encouragement, sympathy or assistance through the interchange of ideas.

Any show of the principle, such as getting credit for work, or undertaking to design a name for work, or to make a name for the work, is not in line with the object of this department.

Do not ask to publish letters appearing in this department. If you wish to publish a letter, you must send it to the editor of this department.

Do not request editorial assistance. Letters are handled with the conditions which entitle you to such a notice. No special consideration.

We cordially invite mothers and daughters of all ages to write to COMFORT Sisters' Corner. Your letter will be carefully read and considered, and then the most helpful answer for practice, time, whether the writer be an old or new subscriber.

Please write only on one side of the paper, and reclose on a separate sheet.

Address all letters to this department to Mrs. William Woodland, 1205 Chicago, Avenue, Marion.

UNTIL the hot days of July come, the refrigerator and the following articles are the most useful and necessary in the kitchen. The refrigerator is the most important of the kitchen, and the one which is most useful in the kitchen.

Ice Chests

There are many varieties of ice chest or refrigerator. At first, the use of two general plans, the one for the kitchen and the other for the refrigerator, is the most common. The ice chest is the most important of the kitchen, and the one which is most useful in the kitchen.

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Care of Ice Chests

If in warm summer days you put your hand into the ice chest with your finger, you may think that the temperature is very low, and yet it is probably nearer 50 degrees than 40 degrees F. As low a temperature as 40 degrees or 45 degrees is only to be obtained in a very well insulated chest only for a short time after it is closed.

It is best to keep the ice chest as cool as possible, and to keep it as cool as possible. The ice chest is the most important of the kitchen, and the one which is most useful in the kitchen.

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WOMAN'S INSTITUTE, Inc., No. 523 N. 1st St., New York City.

Recipes for Canning Molds from Steam Pressure Process

Peanut Ham. Boil a slice brown, pour grease from boiling, pour water in and leave from 10 to 15 minutes. Boil a slice brown, pour grease from boiling, pour water in and leave from 10 to 15 minutes.

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Cubby Bear's Blueberries

By Lena B. Ellingwood

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"PLEASE leave your play and come here, my little Cubby Bear," called Mamma Brin. I want you to help me."

Cubby Bear came at once.

"What can I do?" he asked, leaning his head against her shoulder in a way that mothers love.

"I think you are large enough now to help me about getting things to eat. Suppose you try to find something good to bring home for supper?"

"I will try," said Cubby Bear.

He knew of a sand bank not far down the Big Brook, where turtle's eggs were sometimes buried. They were good to eat.

"I will go there," thought Cubby Bear.

Digging in the sand he soon found some of the large eggs carefully hidden away. One, two, three, four, five of them!

A sharp voice calling behind him made him turn around. "Here, here!" it called. "Stop that!" And there was Tillie Turtle, waddling toward him, her little eyes shining angry.

"Don't you dare touch those eggs! They are mine!" she scolded. "I had them hidden in a nice, safe place, where the sun would keep them warm. By and by my babies would hatch out of the eggs."

"Oh, I did not know!" said Cubby Bear, feeling quite startled and ashamed. "I am sorry I touched them. I will not do so again." And away he went, while Tillie Turtle began burying her eggs in the warm sand once more.

Cubby Bear looked down into the clear waters of the Big Brook, and saw some little fishes swimming about. "They would be good to eat," he thought.

So he waded into the water, but the little fishes swam away, saying, "Oh, PLEASE Cubby Bear, do not touch us! We never did YOU any harm!"

Then Cubby Bear remembered that Mamma Brin had shown him a hollow log where bees were storing the sweet yellow honey which they took from flowers.

"I will get some honey," he thought.

He found the log without much trouble, but when he tried to dig out the honey, a swarm of sharp-voiced bees flew about him, buzzing shrilly. "That is OUR honey! Do not touch it! Go away! Go away NOW!"

Poor little Cubby Bear! They stung him on his nose, his paws, his lips! He ran as fast as he could, but the bees followed him a long way.

The stings were very painful, and one eye was so swollen he could hardly see with it. He sat down under a tree to think what he should do next, and there Racky Coon found him.

"Oh, Cubby Bear!" said Racky, "I can guess what it is into mud with a little water from the Big Brook, and gently covered Cubby Bear's stings with it.

"They will soon be better now," he said. "I was trying to find something nice to eat."



"DON'T YOU DARE TOUCH THOSE EGGS!" SCOLDED TILLIE TURTLE

what you have been doing. The bees have stung you badly, but I can help you. Shall I?"

"Yes, if you please," said Cubby Bear.

Then Racky took some dirt from the ground, mixed it into mud with a little water from the Big Brook, and gently covered Cubby Bear's stings with it.

"They will soon be better now," he said. "I was trying to find something nice to eat."

"What is the 'something nice'?" asked little Cubby.

"You shall see!"

By this time Cubby Bear's stings were feeling better. He knelt down close by the Big Brook and closed his eyes tight, while Racky Coon kindly washed away the mud for him.

"Guess what we are going for," said Racky.

"Some nice, tender roots," guessed Cubby.

"No."

"Cabbages, Cubby guessed again. Benny Rabbit gave me a piece of cabbage once, and it was very good."

"No, much better than cabbages. We are almost there now. Shut your eyes, and do not open them until I tell you to! I will lead you."

"Now look!" he cried, after they had gone a little way.

Cubby Bear looked, and there, growing all around them were many, many blueberry bushes, covered with the pretty blueberries, which hung in tempting clusters.

Cubby Bear began eating them at once.

"How sweet and warm and juicy they are!" he cried. "Mamma Brin will like them, I know. How good you were, Racky, to bring me here, when you might have had them all yourself!"

"I could never eat half so many," said Racky, "and besides, it would have been very selfish of me to want to keep them all."

"But how shall we carry them home," asked Cubby Bear, "after we have picked them?"

"I know," said Racky. Then he made two baskets from some white birch bark. They were held together with little twigs which Racky used the pine, working rapidly with his hand-shaped little paws, while Cubby Bear looked on.

It did not take long to fill the baskets, the berries were so thick, and soon they were ready to start for home.

"We will come again tomorrow, if you would like to," said Racky, as they parted. "I will call for you in the early morning."

Cubby Bear thanked him and hurried home.

"See, Mamma Brin! See what I brought you!" he cried.

"Blueberries! Oh, such nice ones!" said Mamma Brin, smiling blue. "And to think a pretty baby! What a good little Cubby Bear I have to help me!"

Then Cubby told her all that he had done, and they ate the berries together. And so happy while the bright sun sank to rest, and the little breezes made a pleasant murmur in the tree tops.

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August Comfort

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"The Expedient"	1
"To Remember or Forget?"	1
"Sunny Jim and Billy Wise"	1
"Heliotrope"	1
"Home Sanitation on the Farm"	1

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If the number over your name on the wrapper in which this paper comes is 334, or any less number, it means that your subscription is due for renewal. Send in your renewal today, if you don't want to miss August COMFORT. Use the coupon on page 14.

Crumbs of Comfort

Better have a red face than a black heart.

A wise man's follies are wiser than a fool's wisdom.

There is a foolish corner in the wisest brain.

Civilty costs nothing and is worth everything.

Friendliness is the medicine for all misdeeds.

Our pleasures are improved by shortening them.

An angry person shifts his eyes and opens his mouth.

It is easy to get into a dispute, but not so easy to get out.

Think a long time before doing what cannot be undone.

The more you flatter yourself, the less others will flatter you.

People seldom improve when they use themselves as a model.

Courtesy is the Devil's language, and an old ladybird is a model.

Age and sorrow will not dry up the blood as fast as women think.

Look away for something to come to you, but Labor goes to you.

Many times we wish we had held our tongues when we had spoken.

Men love that which is above him, difficult to obtain, hard to possess.

Be very close to being poor when you think you can be rich.

Love your neighbor, but don't take down the fence between your houses.

Experience without knowledge is safer than knowledge without experience.

Beauty is the first present nature gives to women and the first it takes away.

It is an excellent thing in general, but a very poor one in particular.

The noise that excites the least pity are those that men suffer for them.

When day seems dark,

Don't grow and bark;

Forget it!

When rain pours down,

Don't sit and frown;

Forget it! —Mark Lane.

Indiscretion adds little, foolish vanity and vain curiosity are the children of one family.

The worth of a state, in the long run, is the worth of the individuals who compose it.

War is the essence of inhumanity. It may save the state, but it destroys the citizen.

It is with our judgments as with our wishes, none goes just alike, yet each believes his own.

The heart of a loving woman is a golden sanctuary where others might find a cold and empty room.

Some people complain because there are thieves, and some because there are no thieves.

The greatest misfortune one can have with an enemy is that he may never learn of it.

They are best served who have no occasion to put the hands of others to the test of their own arms.

The wise man will desire no more than he can gain justly, use soberly, distribute cheerfully and leave contently.

Home Dressmaking Hints

Forecasts for Mid-Summer Fashions

By Geneva Gladding

DRESSY and pleasing are the two words for children as well as for the mother who wears them. They are dressed from the neck down in simple, clean, comfortable, and easily made styles. The dress is the main feature and the accessories are simple and practical. The dress is the main feature and the accessories are simple and practical. The dress is the main feature and the accessories are simple and practical.

Cut in three sizes: small, medium and large. It requires six yards of 36-inch material for a medium size with sleeves and collar. It requires five yards of 36-inch material for a medium size with sleeves and collar. It requires five yards of 36-inch material for a medium size with sleeves and collar.

one in wearing and has deep arm opening. It is made of medium or heavy material. It is made of medium or heavy material. It is made of medium or heavy material. It is made of medium or heavy material. It is made of medium or heavy material.

inches hand measure. It requires two and one quarter yards of 36-inch material for a small size. It requires two and one quarter yards of 36-inch material for a small size. It requires two and one quarter yards of 36-inch material for a small size.

Pattern Descriptions

ALL PATTERNS 10c EACH Unless Other Price is Stated.

1702—A. Dainty Frock for Mother's Girl. This style may be made with a separate collar, a wide collar, and a wide collar. It requires one and one quarter yards of 36-inch material for a medium size. It requires one and one quarter yards of 36-inch material for a medium size.

1703—A. Dainty Frock for Mother's Girl. This style may be made with a separate collar, a wide collar, and a wide collar. It requires one and one quarter yards of 36-inch material for a medium size. It requires one and one quarter yards of 36-inch material for a medium size.

1704—A. Dainty Frock for Mother's Girl. This style may be made with a separate collar, a wide collar, and a wide collar. It requires one and one quarter yards of 36-inch material for a medium size. It requires one and one quarter yards of 36-inch material for a medium size.

1705—A. Dainty Frock for Mother's Girl. This style may be made with a separate collar, a wide collar, and a wide collar. It requires one and one quarter yards of 36-inch material for a medium size. It requires one and one quarter yards of 36-inch material for a medium size.

1706—A. Dainty Frock for Mother's Girl. This style may be made with a separate collar, a wide collar, and a wide collar. It requires one and one quarter yards of 36-inch material for a medium size. It requires one and one quarter yards of 36-inch material for a medium size.

1707—A. Dainty Frock for Mother's Girl. This style may be made with a separate collar, a wide collar, and a wide collar. It requires one and one quarter yards of 36-inch material for a medium size. It requires one and one quarter yards of 36-inch material for a medium size.

1708—A. Dainty Frock for Mother's Girl. This style may be made with a separate collar, a wide collar, and a wide collar. It requires one and one quarter yards of 36-inch material for a medium size. It requires one and one quarter yards of 36-inch material for a medium size.

1709—A. Dainty Frock for Mother's Girl. This style may be made with a separate collar, a wide collar, and a wide collar. It requires one and one quarter yards of 36-inch material for a medium size. It requires one and one quarter yards of 36-inch material for a medium size.

1710—A. Dainty Frock for Mother's Girl. This style may be made with a separate collar, a wide collar, and a wide collar. It requires one and one quarter yards of 36-inch material for a medium size. It requires one and one quarter yards of 36-inch material for a medium size.

1711—A. Dainty Frock for Mother's Girl. This style may be made with a separate collar, a wide collar, and a wide collar. It requires one and one quarter yards of 36-inch material for a medium size. It requires one and one quarter yards of 36-inch material for a medium size.

1712—A. Dainty Frock for Mother's Girl. This style may be made with a separate collar, a wide collar, and a wide collar. It requires one and one quarter yards of 36-inch material for a medium size. It requires one and one quarter yards of 36-inch material for a medium size.

1713—A. Dainty Frock for Mother's Girl. This style may be made with a separate collar, a wide collar, and a wide collar. It requires one and one quarter yards of 36-inch material for a medium size. It requires one and one quarter yards of 36-inch material for a medium size.

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The National Song of Germany

Copyright, 1916, by W. H. Gamet, Publisher, Inc.

"The Rhine! The lovely German Rhine, To keep it German!"

"The Rhine! The lovely German Rhine, To keep it German!"

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VETERINARY INFORMATION



Subscribers are invited to write to this department for any information desired relative to the contents of this column. Questions will be answered in these columns free by an eminent veterinarian. Describe the trouble fully, sign full name and full address; direct all correspondence to the Veterinary Department, COMPOST, Aspetta, N.H. Should any subscriber desire an immediate, special answer on any question privately mailed, it may be so indicated, and the writer with a letter asking such service, full name and address.

Attention will be given any inquiry which is clearly indicated, full name and address, but we will reply by initials if so requested.

[illegible]

and to do this if you will help. Hoping to hear from you soon.

08, Nebraska 08, Nebraska! I can write a song I'll write a
 And a sizzling crackleback that song will be,
 "You'll have to silence William Jennings B.
 and strips,"
 You'll have to silence William Jennings B.
 CHORUS
 08, Nebraska 08, Nebraska! I can write a song -
 Start on those roads of awful craft!
 "You'll have to silence William Jennings B.
 and strips,"
 You'll get a Magnin alimony
 For you'll get no little song come out of me!
 08, Nebraska 08, Nebraska! I can write a song -
 A vocal gang that just will hit you right,
 I'll write me a Kentucky horse and rears
 thirty cents
 And put the "Swaggar River" clean to flight,
 "You'll have to silence William Jennings B.
 and strips,"
 You'll be grinded to the matchless melody
 that is zany a note, or chase the cobwebs from
 You'll have to silence William Jennings B.

CHORUS.
Oh, you'll have to silence William Jennings B.
Or you'll land us all out in the ceme'tree.
When he starts his usual groan,
For the bug house wagon phone,
He you'll get no little song come out of me.

[illegible]

Invalid with sickly child. Deserted by husband. Very and case. Send her a dime shower. Mrs. M. Lillian Perkins, Hunlock Creek, Pa. Helpless from rheumatism for twenty-three years. Poor, sick and needy. Mrs. Ailie Hensler, Price, N. C.

invalid for many years. No means of support
Send her some cheer. H. W. Gilbert, Stamford,
N. Y. Paralyzed from waist down, caused by ac-
cident, twenty-four years of age. No means of

support. Very sad case. Give him a boost. Fulston R. Lowe, Sheppard, R. R. 1, Box 20, Va. Helpless invalid. Has neuralgia and stomach trouble. Only the help you send him enables him to ex-

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 22.)

Bush Car Free

2-Page 128
Electric
and agency for your territory.
Ride in a Buick Car. Pay for it
out of your commission.
col sales. Driving agents
wanted in every com-
munity. No cash shipped.
No agents (1) March, 1911
in Apr. Big profits for

BUSH MOTOR COMPANY, Bush Temple, Chicago, Ill.

Fish Bite like sundays worse
anytime. If you see
MAGIC-FISH-LURE.
Best fish bait ever discovered. Keeps you
busy pulling them out. Write today and get
a box to help introduce it. Agents wanted.
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LIFE TOLD IN PICTURES

Uncle Charlie's Picture Book
Good as a Visit to His Home
Visit Uncle Charlie in his famous chicken coop and see

how he lives and works. His beautiful, full face has some resemblance to George Washington, that show Uncle Charlie and his charming nephews Martin and the Goat in every phase of their busy lives. See Uncle Charlie sitting in a chair for the first time in nineteen years, and get a peep at

his big son, mother, school and church, and see him as an actor playing many parts. A home-

ful, intensely
interesting, at-
tastic book 9 1/4
by 7 1/4 inches,
free for two
subs. at 25c.
each.

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Story Book
Full of the most
delightful stories
ever written. You
will laugh one min-
ute and cry the next.

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1945-46
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Or Help Wanted" the funniest story ever written. 16 pages of mirth and merriment, yathos and tears, illustrated and beautifully bound in silk cloth, still covers, gold topped. Free for four subs at 25c.

Also found in heavy fancy blue paper covers for only two subs at 25c. each fifty cents in all. Ideal birthday presents. **COMFORT'S** greatest premium bargain.

Note. Full particulars of how to secure Uncle Charlie's splendid poems and song book will be found at the end of the League of Young Men's Department.

Solid Comfort

"PORT" Hammock
 Patent No. 391

repaid for A Club Of Six!

and white. It is fitted with strong wooden stretchers at either end, so attached that they are a part of the ham-

mock itself and always in place thereby giving it suitable spread for comfort. We can guarantee this hammock to give you real satisfaction because it is in no respect cheap or cheap looking but made throughout of high-grade material that will withstand the wear and tear of constant use. This handsome full size, guaranteed

hammock is yours without cost on the terms of the following:

For subscriptions to COMFORT at 25 cents each, or three at each we will send you the "COMFORT" Hammock as

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Address **COMFORT, Augusta, Maine.**

What's Going On —in the automobile industry

THE automobile has come into your life permanently—or it soon will—to serve you day in and day out, on down through the years.

Its appeal is irresistible.

It is a fundamental factor in the affairs of modern, everyday life.

In the car you now select you are casting your lot with the fortunes of some one producer—or should be—for it entails needless expense to switch from one make of car to another.

It's time to "get right" on the automobile question.

So it is important to know what's going on in the automobile industry—more important than ever before.

Automobile producers have settled down into three fairly clearly defined groups.

Whether you own and drive your car on an extravagant or an economical basis depends first upon which group you cast your lot with.

You can drift into extravagance by following either of two groups, both of which make a strong appeal to the unwary.

* * *

To follow one of these groups is to fall into the extravagance of cheapness—the appeal, of course, is price.

The extravagantly cheap cars are necessarily understated—too small for comfort and as a rule lack equipment.

You begin by buying at retail prices the needed equipment.

Before you are through you have spent the price of a better car.

And in the end you sell out or trade in, take your loss and charge it up to experience.

* * *

In casting your lot with the other of these two groups you fall into the other extreme of extravagance.

The appeal is individuality—exclusiveness.

This group embraces the great majority of producers but their output is small so they do not provide the machinery and facilities for large production.

They must perform laboriously and expensively by hand many operations which could be done better, quicker, more uniformly, accurately and economically by great machines.

The price of these cars must cover extravagant manufacturing and selling costs.

And upkeep is correspondingly expensive for garage men are unfamiliar with these cars and service charges run high because mechanics must spend as much time learning what to do and how to do it as in actually doing the work.

* * *

The third group comprises the large producers of quality cars.

The Willys-Overland Company is by far the largest producer in this group.

Season after season, for many years, the Overland output has far exceeded that of any other producer in this class.

As the Overland output has been greater, Overland material cost, manufacturing cost, advertising and selling costs have been correspondingly lower, per car, than that of any other producer in this class.

And we have always given buyers the benefit of our lower costs.

Certain it is that we have led the way in all the great price reductions which have finally placed quality cars within the reach of the many.

Certain it is that those who have followed the Overland fortunes from the beginning have owned and driven their cars on a more economical basis than those who have followed any other producer.

* * *

Past performance is the best promise of future performance, and several very great advantages of the present point to future advantage for those who cast their lot permanently with Overland.

Between the small, light Overland Roadster and the Willys-Knight Limousine at prices ranging between approximately six and eighteen hundred dollars, you have the most complete opportunity for selection within the entire "economy range"—excluding both the extravagant ranges of the cheap and of the fanciful, which fall outside any true idea of economy.

From season to season you may switch from one car to another as fancy or expediency may dictate, and without the needless loss entailed by changing from one make of car to another.

Whether you buy the small four cylinder Overland or a larger Overland Four, the big Overland Six or a Willys-Knight, you get the lowest possible first cost for a car of its class—the result of the greatest production attained in quality automobiles.

* * *

And just as standardized manufacturing methods applied to the largest output have resulted in lowest possible first costs—

So also have standardized service methods applied to the largest number of running cars resulted in minimum upkeep costs.

Not only are Overland service stations everywhere, but garage men and mechanics everywhere have twice the experience and knowledge of Overlands as they have of any other car because there are about twice as many Overlands running as there are of any other make of cars of the same class.

And the inevitable result is economy, for everywhere men know Overlands and the quickest and shortest way to render almost any service in connection with them.

* * *

So, if true values sway you—true values in every phase and all phases wherein the automobile touches your life—then consider these things and reach your decision and with your purchase this season cast your lot permanently with those who have established and are continuing to establish these very real and true values which determine true automobile economy.

See the Overland dealer now. Talk matters over with him frankly. He will help you from his rich experience, to decide which Overland or Willys-Knight will serve your particular needs with greatest economy.

Get right on the automobile question.

Catalogues on request. Please address Dept. 724

The Willys-Overland Company
Toledo, Ohio



"Made in U.S.A."